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From the Log Cabin Hero.

MR. VAN BUREN'S APPROVAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT MARTIAL IN WHICH NEGROES WERE ADMITTED AS WITNESSES AGAINST AN OFFICER IN THE NAVY.

In our last number we called the attention of the people of Missouri to the facts of the case. We now recur to the subject, with a determination, that as far as our efforts can effect it, those facts shall be made known in every habitation where a man resides who has been bred in a slave-holding State. We consider it of the first importance, that so clear and conclusive a demonstration of the President's views on the equality of the negro with the white man, should be familiar to every one who lives in a slave-holding State, or who opposes the dangerous and malignant schemes of fanatical abolitionists. Every man should know that Mr. VAN BUREN, "a northern man with southern principles," as he is called by his friends, has, by his action, as President of the United States, in so many words declared, that he "finds nothing," in the admission before a Court Martial of a negro with the white man, should be familiar to every one who lives in a slave-holding State, or who opposes the dangerous and malignant schemes of fanatical abolitionists. Every man should know that Mr. VAN BUREN, "a northern man with southern principles," as he is called by his friends, has, by his action, as President of the United States, in so many words declared, that he "finds nothing," in the admission before a Court Martial of a negro with the white man, should be familiar to every one who lives in a slave-holding State, or who opposes the dangerous and malignant schemes of fanatical abolitionists.

We are determined that Mr. VAN BUREN should be fearlessly, fully, and unlimitedly exhibited before the people, as the most important auxiliary abolition has ever had in this country. No one man has ever done an act which gives so powerful and cogent a sanction to the doctrines of the abolitionists, as Mr. VAN BUREN has done in this matter; nor have those fanatics ever had so great a cause to triumph in the principles of their received and when the President of the United States, the very head of official dignity and power, gives a solemn official sanction to the admission of NEGROES as competent witnesses against a white man; and in that act declares his acquiescence in the great fundamental principle of abolition—the equality of the black with the white man.

Before proceeding, however, with further remarks, we desire to recapitulate the facts of the case, in order that those who see this, and may not have seen the former statement, may not be ignorant of them. We premise by declaring, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, that the facts we state are, in every particular, true; and that no denial of them has been or can be made, without he who makes it knowing that he utters a wilful and deliberate or ignorant falsehood. We say this because it is the policy of our country to declare every charge brought against the Administration to be a lie, and to stick to this ground with unequalled pertinacity, even in the face of unanswerable and overwhelming proof.

But to the facts. Lieutenant GEORGE M. HOOD, of the Navy, was arraigned before a Court Martial, on charges preferred against him by Commander URIAH P. LEVY. On the trial, Captain LEVY brought forward as witnesses against the accused, TWO NEGROES. One of them was the steward, the other the cook and private servant of Captain LEVY. Lieutenant HOOD instantly objected to the examination of the negroes, but this objection was overruled by the Court, and the examination of them proceeded; and Mr. HOOD then offered the following protest, as to the testimony of the steward, which was, at his request, spread upon the record:

"The accused begs leave to state to the Court, most distinctly, that he solemnly protests against the evidence of this witness, as being untrue and recorded. It is far from the wish of the accused to object to any evidence which the Court may deem legal; but the witness is a colored man, and therefore, in the opinion of the accused, is not a competent witness, even before this tribunal.

G. M. HOOD,
Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy."

After the evidence of this negro witness was taken, Lieutenant HOOD offered the following paper, which, at his request, was also spread upon record:

The accused having protested against the evidence of this witness, on the ground that he is a colored man, and therefore, in the opinion of the accused, is not a competent witness, even before this tribunal, the Court proceeded to pass judgment on the accused, of which the following is the conclusion:

"And the Court, there fore, bath and doth sentence the said Lieut. GEORGE M. HOOD to be dismissed from the West India Squadron, after having been reprimanded in general orders by the honorable the Secretary of the Navy."

The proceedings of the Court, with Lieut. HOOD's protests, are transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, who endorses them, "Approved." Lieut. HOOD then appeals directly to the President, complaining of the irregularities of the Court, generally, and concluding with the following statement:

"There is one other point in the proceedings of the Court (touching their legitimacy) to which I invite the particular attention of your Excellency. It respects a matter to which all Southern men are deeply sensitive—and if not overruled by your Excellency, will assuredly drive many valuable men from the Navy. In the progress of the proceedings of the Court, two negroes, one cook, and the other the private steward of Commander LEVY, were introduced as witnesses against me. I protested against their legal competency to be witnesses in the Territory of Florida, on the ground that they were negroes. The Court disregarded my exception, and, as the record shows, they were allowed to be examined, and to testify on my trial. This charge as a proceeding illegal and erroneous on the part of the Court, and if so, according to established law and precedent, must vitiate and nullify the whole proceedings."

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

BY CYRIL C. CADY.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1840.

Vol. 1—No. 20.

aside their whole proceedings. All which is most respectfully submitted to your consideration and final decision, by Your obedient servant,
"GEORGE MANN HOOD.
"Lieut. U. S. Navy."

Thus it will be seen that the important question involved in the proceedings of the Court was brought plainly and directly before the President of the United States,—"the Northern man with Southern principles!" He examines the record, and returns it to the Navy Department, with the following endorsement:

"THE PRESIDENT FINDS NOTHING IN THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF LT. HOOD WHICH REQUIRES HIS INTERFERENCE. M. V. B."

Now, when words are put together in a sentence, they are intended to have a meaning; and no one would be disposed to accuse the President of the United States of writing words on the record of a Court Martial which he intended should mean nothing. What, then, did Mr. VAN BUREN mean by his seven words to which he subscribes the initials of his name? He was called upon by Lieut. HOOD's protests, made on the trial, and by his letter, to decide expressly the point, whether negroes should be admitted to testify in Courts Martial against an officer of the Navy. This was the question on which his attention must have been fixed.—What, then, we ask again, does the endorsement mean? Does the President mean to say that he disapproves of the swearing of negroes against Lieut. HOOD? Certainly not; for he says he "FINDS NOTHING that requires his interference." If he did not mean that, then, of necessity, he must have meant that he approved; for he "FINDS NOTHING that requires his interference." Look at the matter in whichever way we can, and change it and turn it however we may, we come back at last to the same point, that Mr. VAN BUREN DELIBERATELY APPROVED the admission of Captain LEVY'S NEGRO STEWARD AND NEGRO COOK, as witnesses against Lieut. HOOD, A FREE AMERICAN CITIZEN, and an officer in the Navy!

This decision, beyond all controversy, establishes, as far as the official sanction of the President can do it, the equality of the black with the white man;—for, certainly, if the negro can be a witness against the white man, he must be the white man's equal. This is the cardinal and most hideous doctrine of abolition, and Mr. VAN BUREN admits and approves it. Can he be any thing, then, but an abolitionist? No process or power of human reasoning can make him out any thing else; particularly, when we have before us the additional facts, that he voted in the New York Convention to give free negroes as good a right to vote as the white man; and that he voted in the same Convention to instruct the delegates to REJECT KINGS to oppose the admission of Missouri into the Union.

Of course, Mr. VAN BUREN's friends do not fail to attempt to screen him from the indignation of the people of the slave-holding States, which has already been aroused at this last unequivocal demonstration of his abolition principles, and his affection for the African race.—Let us for a moment examine the grounds taken in order to effect this. We are disposed to put the whole case before the people, and to let them decide upon it, with full knowledge and clear understanding; for the fuller their knowledge and the clearer their understanding of it, the stronger and deeper will their condemnation be.

The positions assumed by the Globe are:

1st. That it has always been the practice in the Navy, to receive the testimony of negroes in every case.

This does not make it right. Long usage or practice cannot make that right which is, in principle, wrong. And if it has been the practice, there is so much the greater reason why Mr. VAN BUREN should, when the occasion offered, have, with firmness and decision, arrested it.

2d. That the evidence of the negroes may be entirely rejected, without affecting the decision of the Court. How is it possible for any one to know that? Who can tell how much the court may have been influenced by their evidence? It is out of the range of human sagacity to do it. But even admitting, for argument's sake, that this position is true, it has nothing to do with the main point, viz: the admissibility of negro testimony against white men. This is the thing which strikes with harsh violence the feelings of the people of the slave-holding States, and which the Secretary of the Navy, the Globe, and the President have approved!

3rd. It is urged that there is no law of Congress disqualifying negroes from testifying against white men in the Navy. Grant that there is none; does the mere absence of a disqualifying statute create equality with the white man the whole negro race? Are the people of Missouri ready to say that because Congress has not seen fit, by law, to declare the inferiority of the negro, therefore, he is our equal? And, forsooth, until they do pass it, the officers of the Navy are to be placed on an equal footing with negro stewards and cooks, and to hold their commissions at the mercy of whoever may, by bribery and intrigue, suborn them to "bear false witness."

Truly, the astute editors of the Globe must be dumfounded with consternation, to attempt so lame a defence of an act, which, by itself, will arouse a far more extended and intense indignation throughout the slave-holding States, than all the efforts abolitionists have ever made.

A slight examination of the consequences of the establishment of this principle, and we will close our already too extended remarks.—If negroes are to be allowed to testify against officers of the Navy, it follows, of course, that they have the same privilege against officers of the Army. Where then, will be the chivalry, the honor, the glory of these branches of the national defence? What high souled American citizen will accept a post in a service from which he can be driven by a negro's testimony? Not one can be found; and the offices of the Army and Navy will soon be filled with men who hold the negro to be their equal,—a state of things too monstrous to be contemplated with the slightest patience or forbearance.

Again, if a negro can be a witness against a lieutenant, he can as well be against a Commodore or a Major General; and thus, such men as HULL, in the Navy, or as SCOTT and GAINES in the Army, can be as easily driven, in disgrace, from their stations, as Lieut. HOOD could from the squadron to which he was attached! Who, that feels a spark of pride in the brave men, can bear, for a moment, the bare possibility of such an event taking place! Yet, startling as it may be, why may we not witness it within this very year, if Mr. VAN BUREN'S doctrine is to be recognized and carried out in practice?

Again, if negroes can be witnesses against an officer, to establish an offence requiring a mere reprimand, what is to prevent their giving testimony which would excite him, or, in time of war, it might be, put him to death?—Where is their admissibility to stop? If admissible at all, must it not be in every case?—And if admissible in every case, how low and degraded must that man be, who will wear a uniform which can, at any moment, be stripped from him by a concerted and well-connected chain of negro testimony?

And lastly,—an officer can be convicted on negro testimony alone. If the negro be competent at all, he is just as much so as a white man; and the most distinguished officer in the Army or Navy is liable to be disgraced by the oath of negroes, unsupported by a syllable of testimony from a white man! But we detect, for the present, The heart be-

comes like fire in pursuing the train of reflection which this crowning act of abolition, emanating from the official head of the American people, arouses. In conclusion, we have only to ask of the free and unthought people of Missouri, whether they will, by their votes, sustain a man, who, in the most solemn manner he can, declares to them and upholds the great leading dogma of abolition,—THE EQUALITY OF THE NEGRO WITH THEMSELVES!

The following very forcible and just remarks, we copy from the Missouri Republican.

"The times, the situation of the country, its business, your present and future prospects demand that you come forward and take part in the glorious work of redeeming the government from the hands of the spoilers. There is but little time in which the work of reformation can be carried on. Little more than two weeks the State election comes on. Whatever you do, to be effective in any State affairs, must be done immediately; and all should remember the fact, that the State election will, in a great degree, control the Presidential election. If the Whigs succeed, even partially in the State election, they will be encouraged to make renewed efforts for the November election; but if the majorities continue as great as formerly against them, or a majority is re-elected; if the Unionists continue to hold the capitol; if they are in vain to struggle. Every thing depends upon the UNION AND ZEAL with which the Whigs come to the polls on the first Monday in August. A VOTE IN NOVEMBER WILL NOT BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN IT IS IN AUGUST. This is the first great battle, and is but the prelude to the contest for the Presidency; if in this we are defeated by any lack of zeal on the part of our friends, if they stay away from the polls, or suffer others to stay away; if coming, they split and divide their vote, suffer local prejudices or personal predilections to induce them to divide and distract their vote, giving evidence to the friends of the Whig cause, in other parts, that they are not united, WE WILL BE DEFEATED. If, on the opposite hand, we are united; if every man feels that upon himself personally, rests the responsibility of the Whigs success; if he not only goes himself, but sees that his neighbors and acquaintances go; if being there he lends all his moral and political influence to secure the success of the whole ticket, THE WHIGS CAN AND WILL SUCCEED."

Every man, and especially the young men, should remember, that if the Whigs carry the State, they cannot expect to carry it but by a small majority. Now what would be the feelings of any Whig if the election of Governor, Congressmen, or a majority in the Legislature, was lost by a single vote and we had failed to vote? Would he not experience the deepest consciousness of remorse? Would he not look upon himself as the executor of his country's prosperity, as the destroyer of, not only his own, but the hopes of thousands of his fellow citizens? Such things have occurred in other States—great elections have been controlled by the loss or gain of a single vote. No patriot, in a crisis like the present, should fail to be at his post, and not only to be there, but to exert the influence and power he possesses."

From the Madisonian.
ECONOMY OF MARTIN VAN BUREN'S ADMINISTRATION!

During the night on which the discussion of the Sub-Treasury Bill was brought to a close in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. PROFIT, of Indiana, made a speech of great ability and effect, which we hope will be given to the public at length. There was one passage that presented, in a most striking manner, the unparalleled extravagance of this Federal Administration, and the hollowness of all its professions of economy. We now publish this part of the speech, and call the attention of our readers to its statements. They may be startling;—but they are true.

Mr. PROFIT said, that the honorable gentleman from Georgia, Mr. COOPER, had spoken of Mr. VAN BUREN's recommendations of economy. Mr. P. said that he was willing to allow that the President had made professions of economy, but the question here was, has he practised on those professions? Mr. P. said he would read a statement of expenditures made by Mr. VAN BUREN, which statement he (Mr. P.) had placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, previous to that gentleman addressing the committee, with a special request that he would refute the statement, if it was erroneous. This the chairman had neglected to do, and, therefore, Mr. P. felt it his duty to read it. Sir, said Mr. PROFIT, I charge upon Mr. VAN BUREN, that he has expended over and above all the accruing revenue of the Government, since he came into power, Twenty-seven Millions Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, and has run the Government in debt Five Millions more, and now I will prove it.

The act providing for the distribution of the surplus revenue directed that on the 1st day of January, 1837, it should be distributed, retaining in the Treasury \$5,000,000.

There was, in fact, retained upwards of \$5,000,000, but I place it merely at

Bonds given by the Bank of United States for United States stock owned in said bank, three of which bonds have been collected by Mr. VAN BUREN.

The fourth statement of surplus revenue directed to be distributed to the States, and withheld by act of Congress in October, 1837, which money was in the Treasury, upwards of

Bonds for duties due before 1837, and which were extended on account of the great fire in New York, and which fell into the receipt office, about

If we regard the \$2,000,000 Treasury notes as paid, which were outstanding at the opening of Congress, and which have not yet been called in, then we must charge Mr. VAN BUREN with the lately authorized issue of Treasury notes,

Mr. VAN BUREN, then, has expended over and above all the accruing revenue, the sum of twenty-seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, and run in debt five millions more, making the amount of expenditure beyond the income of the Government, \$32,300,000.

Now suppose, sir, said Mr. P., that the public coffers had been empty when Mr. VAN BUREN came into office, and that he could have laid his hands on nothing but the regular income of the Government from imports and public lands, what would have been our present condition? Thirty-two millions in debt. How long, sir, could we stand this without direct taxation?

Mr. VAN BUREN has been in office a little more than three years, and has expended \$32,300,000 of capital besides our regular income. Should he be re-elected, he will in eight years, at the same rate, have expended over and above the accruing revenue, upwards of \$77,000,000. This, sir, is economy! beautiful, praiseworthy economy!

MAGNANIMOUS OPPONENT.

We cannot but express our approbation of the just and liberal course pursued by Colonel Johnson, the Vice President of the United States, in relation to the Hero of the Thames. While in New York, the Col. was received with every mark of courtesy, and by citizens of all parties. He visited Castle Garden on Friday, where he made a very neat reply to an address by Alderman Purdy. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"I never allow myself, Mr. President, to be complimented on an occasion like the present, without remembering the brave corps who shared with me the perils and dangers of our common cause.—THERE WERE NO COWARDS THERE; and yet I know not why I should speak of this, for true courage is but a common quality of an American heart. I have been complimented too, as the servant of the people, in a civil capacity. I have so served as their representative for thirty-three years without one word of rebuke from my constituents, except on one occasion, when they did not understand the facts of the case. I have had occasion to draw down some opprobrium by the part which I took in relation to the petitions of a large number of persons, more than 20,000 for the stoppage of the mail upon the Sabbath. I have been called an infidel and a heretic, but, sir, if I am not deceiving the name of Christian, I was at least brought up by Christian parents, and educated on Christian principles, and to them I still look as my solace and my hope."

The above is the true spirit, not only of a man but of a Christian and a patriot. The same evening the Vice President dined at the American Hotel, with the Common Council—Gen. Sanford, in making some public remarks, adverted to the useful employment of the militia during the late war. Colonel Johnson, in reply, went over the principal incidents of the battle of the Thames and the attack on Proctor's division, and said, "When my gallant commander (HARRISON) gave the order for a charge, I knew we could do the business in thirty minutes!" [Prol. Ing.]

From the Madisonian.

GAG LAW FOR 200,000 MEN.

In the "details of the plan for the organization of the militia is the following section:

"20th. That the militia of the United States, or any portion thereof, when employed in the service of the United States shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States."

What are the rules and articles of war to which Mr. VAN BUREN would subject the militia of the United States? Here is one of the "rules and articles":

"Art. 5th. Any officer or soldier, who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate of any of the United States in which they may be quartered; if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a Court Martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer, or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a Court Martial."

How many citizens of the United States does the Executive propose to gag in that way? 200,000, besides the standing army! Listen to the following paragraph from the last annual report of the Secretary of War.

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country, whether called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader."

What said Mr. VAN BUREN to the scheme of his Secretary and cabinet Council! In his last annual message he used the following language:

"The present condition of the defenses of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer, for the organization of the militia of the United States."

This, then, is the most arbitrary and anti-Republican law ever attempted by any Executive of the Union. It is the Alien and Sedition law of modern Federalism; as odious and tyrannical as ever was its prototype. What! prohibit by arbitrary and severe penalties, 200,000 men from speaking "contemptuously or disrespectfully" of Martin Van Buren, or of the Vice President, or of Congress, or of any State Governor! There has been nothing like it since the old Blue Laws of Connecticut, when it was unlawful for a man to kiss his wife on Sunday. No. There has been but one parallel to it in modern times, and that is Kendall and Niles' law to prohibit all persons from carrying a letter, or newspaper, on any mail route in the United States! Verily, this Administration outstrips by a slight distance, all the ultra Federalism of the reign of Terror.

DIRECT TAXES! LET THE PEOPLE READ.

The Washington Madisonian of the 9th instant, concludes an able article as follows:

Mark what they have done during this session of Congress. They have established a currency of gold and silver for the government, by which they will accumulate all the specie of the country into the hands of the sub-treasurers, to be paid out to office-holders.

The expenses of this administration are upwards of thirty-seven millions per annum. The whole specie in the country is estimated by Mr. VAN BUREN, KENDALL, BLAIR, and BENTON, at eighty millions. You will thus perceive that the government requires nearly one half of all the specie in the Union for its own affairs; and what is more rapidly consuming their gold designs upon the freedom of the people, they have now resolved to resort to direct taxation, and to enable them to do so, at the next session of Congress, they have instructed the census takers, throughout the land, to make a perfect inventory of every man's property, so that they may know how to impose the tax. This has been avowed by the partisans of the government here.

They are compelled to resort to this course to obtain the specie for the office holders. It cannot be procured any other way. It is now scattered over the whole of this broad land; custom houses and farmers cannot collect it. The coin is among the farmers and laborers of the country, and it must be picked up from their pockets in sums of from one to one hundred dollars. This is the meaning

of this brings us back to the practices of Russia, of Spain, Cuba, and the other enlightened countries from which this Administration seek to draw examples of good government. This is a hard money government—a government that degrades the character of its citizens—that renders credit and honor of no value—that oppresses the poor and elevates the rich—that holds men in bondage for life because a misfortune has deprived them of the means of paying their debts—that is seeking to make the same distinction in society that exists in the country from which they draw examples for an exclusive hard money currency and a standing army. They are trying to humble the man of enterprise and industry, and make him a "hewer of wood and drawer of water" to the office holder and hard money lender of our cities. They will succeed, if the people choose it to make serfs of unfortunate men—rascals who will beg for a petty office, or enlist in a standing army. To this state of unqualified degradation we are rapidly coming; and nothing can save this country from absolute tyranny but an entire abandonment of the men who now rule this once prosperous and happy land with a rod of iron. We call upon all to unite in producing this change. "Rotation in office is a democratic principle." These men have been in office so long that they assume to be the masters instead of the servants of the people. Give us a change, and we have every reason to hope for a revival of confidence and business, which will bring with it prosperity and happiness.

From the Stockholder.

MR. VAN BUREN'S COURSE—CALL FOR THE BOOK!

MR. REDMAN carries with him Holland's life of V. B., from which we make the following extracts. Let the voters call for the Book. In addition to his course in opposition to Mo., and in favour of free negroes, let the people call on him for the Book, which admits that he voted against MADISON, the War candidate for the Presidency. Let the book be called for—everywhere.

In 1820, this Missouri question being still unsettled, Mr. VAN BUREN then being a member of the New York Legislature, voted for a resolution, instructing the New York delegates in Congress to oppose the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless it was restricted as to slavery. [For proof of this see the following extract from Holland's life of Van Buren, pages 146 and 147.]

The attention of the Legislature of New York, was called to the question of admitting Missouri into the Union, with the right to hold slaves, in the message of Gov. Clinton, at the opening of the session in January, 1820. An expression of their opinion was earnestly recommended. In compliance with this recommendation, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives of the State in Congress, to oppose the admission, as a State, in the Union, of any Territory, not comprised within the original boundary of the United States, without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission. The Senate concurred in this resolution without division or debate, and among them Mr. VAN BUREN, though it was not brought before the Legislature by his agency. Still he must be regarded as having concurred; at that time, in the sentiment of the resolution thus adopted by the Legislature.

In 1821, Mr. VAN BUREN was a member of a Convention for amending the Constitution of New York, and voted in favor of allowing Free Negroes the right of voting at elections. [See Holland's life of Van Buren page 157.]

"By the old Constitution of New York, no distinction was made with regard to color in the qualification of electors. In the Convention of Amendments, a proposition to restrict the right of voting to white citizens was rejected by a vote of sixty-three to fifty-one. A long and eloquent debate preceded this rejection; Mr. VAN BUREN did not participate in the debate, but voted with the majority. At a subsequent period in the business of the Convention, when the qualifications of electors were fixed, the blacks were excluded from the right of voting, unless possessed of a freehold estate, of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, and were exempted from taxation to a corresponding extent. This provision, which continues to be a part of the Constitution of New York, received his assent in the following remarks:

"Mr. VAN BUREN said, he had voted against a total and unequal exclusion, for he would not draw a revenue from them [negroes and mulattoes] and yet deny them the right of suffrage. But this proviso met his approbation. They were exempted from taxation until they had qualified themselves to vote. The right was not denied, to exclude any person of the community who will not exercise the right of suffrage in its purity. This held out inducements to industry and would receive his support."

Again we say to the Whig candidates and Whig voters, call for the Book, and compel Dr. REDMAN to read and explain the above extracts. We predict, however, that from the moment he sees this article he will leave his book at home, or pretend he has mislaid or lost it. Call for the Book!

From the Stockholder.

JEFFERSON, JACKSON, AND GRUNDY, VERSUS BOON, JACKSON, AND LOWRY.

We presume every citizen in the county has been informed the President of the Bank, the Cashier of the Bank, and the Reverend gentleman who is the Register of the Land Office, have all openly and unblushingly entered the field, as stump orators in the county canvass in this county. As their labors are principally directed to excite the prejudices of old Jackson men against Col. Birch, who they charge with leaving the Jackson party, he takes of them the sweet revenge of reading in their presence the official declarations of the three distinguished republicans whom they pretend to follow, in which they set forth their most pointed and explicit condemnation of the very practice in which they are engaged! The shot is dead one.

In old Herkimer, New York, 7000 friends of Harrison turned out, on a bare and frosty, to celebrate the Touch.

The last Hickory Club prefaces the letter of Judge Reynolds on the "Currency Bill," with the following paragraph:

"The views expressed by Judge Reynolds in relation to the currency, are SOUND, and such as will meet the HEARTY APPROBATION of every one who is in favor of ridding our State of a worthless shin plaster currency, and filling up the vacuum with gold and silver."

Well, if the views of the Judge are thus entitled to the highest consideration of the party—how will they get along with those of Judge Rawlins, Doctor Redman, and the others, which are exactly the reverse? Read the letter of the Judge in the Times of the 15th, and in the Democrat of the 15th instant—especially this sentence:

"I would make no distinction between our bank and those of other States, and thus avoid retaliation."

Now, all we wish to add is this—that citizens, (Democrats and Whigs alike) who are opposed to the odious and unwholesome provisions of this CURRENCY BILL, may consistently vote for Judge Reynolds, who at last comes out and denounces it equally with General Clark and the other Whig candidates; but that such citizens cannot consistently for J. W. Redman who introduced, supported, and voted for it in the House, or Judge Rawlins who alike supported and voted for it in the Senate. As to Judge Peeler, Captain Bowlin, and Squire Jackson, their time seems to be taken up so entirely in repeating the calumnious accusations against General Harrison for concealing his opinions, as to leave them not an hour to declare or publish their own! They will not deny that they have been repeatedly called upon, by tongue, and pen, and press,—but they are in fact as silent as they mistakenly or falsely charge the frank and open soldier of Quin to be.

The people will decide upon the fairness and consistency of these gentlemen on Monday. Remember it is they who repeat the slang and falsehood of the Globe, the Democrat, and the Club, and invent so piously against the policy of voting for any man who will not declare his sentiments, views, and opinions. Voters who are themselves consistent will apply the rule to them. [Stockholder.]

ANOTHER ATTEMPT OF THE CABAL TO DEPRIVE THE PEOPLE OF LIGHT.

Among the most detestable projects devised by the Federal Loco-foco managers in this city to prevent the diffusion of correct intelligence among the people, is the Bill introduced into the Senate, on the 29th of last month purporting to amend the existing post office laws. This unconstitutional and anti-republican measure was (we understand) suggested, if not actually framed, in the Post Office Department, and it certainly bears the impress of the spirit of those unprincipled partisans and sycophants, Kendall and Niles. It prohibits, under severe penalties, the conveyance of any letter or packet containing any written or printed piece of paper, on any post road, or road parallel to a post road, and also, unless by the authority and consent of the Postmaster General, on any steamboat, packet-boat, or other vessel that regularly plies on any water declared to be a post road, unless such letter or packet relates to the cargo!

It also makes it penal for any passenger passing over any railroad, or in any steamboat, over any water, declared to be a post-road, to carry any letters or sealed packets, for carrying which he shall receive any compensation.

The Federal Loco-foco, not satisfied with employing, without stint or measure, all the facilities of their organized Post Offices for the transmission of their partisan publications—not content with throwing every obstacle in the way of the distribution of the newspapers and documents of the Opposition through the mails, now attempt to impose penalties for the use of any other means which may be taken to spread information among the people. This bill was called up in the Senate yesterday. Mr. HUNTINGTON of Conn. pointed out its unconstitutional and dangerous character in a few forcible and pointed remarks.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, also made some observations against it.

After a poor attempt at vindication by the Chairman of the Post Office Committee, (Mr. Robinson, of Illinois), in which not another Federal Loco-foco present had the hardihood to bear him out, this infamous bill—the progeny of the Globe clique—was nipped in the bud.—[Madisonian.]

RECEIVER GENERAL AT ST. LOUIS.—This important office in the new system of Government experimenting, has been filled. We understand that the appointment has been conferred upon Dr. PRISK, of Saline county, at present a member of the State Senate from the districts of Saline, Pettis and Benton. Of Dr. PRISK, we know nothing personally. He is, we believe, a very respectable man in every respect, and will probably fill the place as well as any other Loco-Foco. He is, moreover, a hard money man, and voted, in the Legislature, for the infamous "Currency Bill"—infamous, even as it passed the House, though greatly changed from the shape in which it was drafted by Col. BENTON and first presented to that body.

Dr. PRISK will of course accept, and thus a vacancy will be created in the Senate from his district. This vacancy cannot be filled at the general election, because the law requires that thirty days notice of every special election shall be given.—[New Era.]

SUB-TREASURY.—A large amount of gold, \$100,000, was recently shipped from St. Louis to New York. It was put up in bags and packed in a keg, which was sealed in the usual manner. The keg was shipped to New Orleans, there shipped on board a vessel, and when it arrived at New York, (and it is said to have arrived in good order, and with the seals unbroken,) was found to be short by about \$23,000.—[Madisonian.]

An Incident.—The Philadelphia Standard relates a singular occurrence which took place on the fourth. An old gentleman from Indiana, passing up Chesnut street, observed a crowd near the State House. On elbowing his way into the midst of the crowd, he discovered a discussion going on between a friend of General Harrison and a supporter of Mr. VAN BUREN. After listening a few moments he accosted the Van Buren man and enquired, "Did I not hear you style General Harrison a coward?" "Yes," replied the man, "I did call him a coward, and I have a right to do so, for I know him well, and served under him at Fort Meigs!" "Do you know me?" asked our friend from Indiana. The man replied he did not. "Yes," said the Indiana man, "you do—you certainly must remember Captain —, of the company in which you say you served." The poor wretch immediately became pale with fear; "I would not expose you,"—continued our friend, "if I had not caught you traducing your commander, and uttering things which you know to be false as your own heart!" Turning to the bystanders, the Indiana man continued—"